

HINGE APPARATUS FOR VEHICLE FLOOR SYSTEMS

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/410,089, filed September 12, 2002, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety as if set forth fully herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to vehicles and, more particularly, to floor systems within vehicles.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Motor vehicles are typically provided with a cargo storage compartment of some type. For example, 15 sedan-style automobiles are conventionally equipped with a trunk. Sport/utility and mini-van vehicles are conventionally provided with a cargo storage area behind the last row of seating.

Vehicle cargo compartments often include a 20 floor panel that overlies a spare tire compartment or additional storage space. Access to an area beneath a floor panel usually is provided by lifting an edge portion of the floor panel and pivoting the floor panel about a hinge. Unfortunately, floor panels may be covered 25 with carpeting which may become pinched by conventional hinges or otherwise damaged from pivotal movement of the floor panel. In addition, vehicle manufacturers are

constantly seeking components that are lighter in weight, inexpensive to manufacture, and that have increased strength. Accordingly, there is a need for a hinge that will allow vehicle floor panels to be pivoted without
5 damaging an overlying carpet and that are inexpensive to manufacture.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above discussion, hinges for
10 vehicle floor systems are provided that include an elongated, planar bridge member, and opposite first and second hinge members, each pivotally attached to the bridge member. The bridge member has opposite first and second edge portions and a surface. The first and second
15 hinge members are each pivotally connected to a respective one of the first and second edge portions of the bridge member. Each hinge member includes a base member and a planar upper panel that extends outwardly from the base member. The upper panel of each hinge member is configured to removably secure a vehicle floor
20 panel thereto.

Each hinge member is movable between a first position wherein the upper panel may be substantially coplanar with the bridge member, and a second position
25 wherein the upper panel is transverse to the bridge member. The base members of the hinge members are in adjacent, contacting relationship when the first and second hinge members are both in the first position. The width of the bridge member between the first and second edge portions is selected to be at least twice the pile dimension (or at least twice the compressed pile dimension) of a carpet overlying the hinge. This design
30 criteria can reduce damage to a carpet when the hinge members are moved between first and second positions.

35 According to embodiments of the present invention, the upper panel of each hinge member includes

opposite first and second surfaces, and the first surface of each hinge member is substantially flush with the bridge member surface when the hinge member is in the first position.

5 According to embodiments of the present invention, the base members of the first and second hinge members interlock with each other when the first and second hinge members are both in the first position. This provides structural rigidity and strength to the hinge.

10 According to embodiments of the present invention, each hinge member may include a lower panel that extends outwardly from the base member in spaced-apart, opposing relationship with the upper panel. The upper and lower panels of each hinge member are 15 configured to removably secure a vehicle floor panel therebetween. The lower panels of the hinge members may be substantially coplanar when both hinge members are in respective first positions.

20 According to embodiments of the present invention, a vehicle floor system includes a hinge apparatus as described above, a pair of floor panels, each secured to a respective one of the hinge member upper panels, and a floor covering material (e.g., carpet) supported by the floor panels and by the hinge.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

30 Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a hinge apparatus according to embodiments of the present invention, wherein the hinge members are in respective first positions.

Fig. 1a is an enlarged view of the web of material connecting a hinge member to the bridge member.

35 Fig. 2 illustrates the hinge apparatus of Fig. 1 wherein the hinge members are in respective second positions.

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of a vehicle floor system according to embodiments of the present invention, wherein the hinge members are in respective first positions.

5 Fig. 4 illustrates the vehicle floor system of Fig. 3 wherein the hinge members are in respective second positions.

10 Fig. 5 is a side elevational view of a hinge apparatus according to embodiments of the present invention, wherein the hinge members are in respective first positions.

15 Fig. 6 is a side elevational view of a hinge apparatus according to embodiments of the present invention, wherein the hinge members are in respective first positions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention now is described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure 20 will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.

25 In the drawings, the thickness of lines, layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity. It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, there are no intervening elements present. It will be understood that 30 when an element is referred to as being "connected" or "attached" to another element, it can be directly 35

connected or attached to the other element or intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly connected" or "directly attached" to another element, 5 there are no intervening elements present. The terms "upwardly", "downwardly", "vertical", "horizontal" and the like are used herein for the purpose of explanation only.

Referring to Figs. 1-2, a hinge apparatus 10 for a vehicle floor system, according to embodiments of 10 the present invention, is illustrated. The hinge apparatus 10 includes an elongated, planar bridge member 12, and opposite first and second hinge members 14, 16. The bridge member 12 includes opposite first and second 15 edge portions 12a, 12b and an upper surface 13. Each hinge member 14, 16 is pivotally connected to a respective one of the first and second edge portions 12a, 12b of the bridge member 12. In the illustrated embodiment, hinge member 14 is pivotally connected to the 20 bridge member first edge portion 12a, and hinge member 16 is pivotally connected to the bridge member second edge portion 12b.

Each hinge member 14, 16 has a base member 14a, 16a and a generally planar upper panel 14b, 16b extending 25 outwardly from the respective base member 14a, 16a, as illustrated. Each hinge member 14, 16 is movable between a first position wherein the upper panel 14b, 16b is substantially coplanar with the bridge member 12 (Fig. 1), and a second position wherein the upper panel 14b, 16b is transverse to the bridge member 12 (Fig. 2). According to embodiments of the present invention, the 30 base members 14a, 16a of the hinge members 14, 16 are in adjacent, contacting relationship when both hinge members 14, 16 are in the first position (Fig. 1). In the 35 illustrated embodiment, the base members 14a, 16a of the

hinge members 14, 16 interlock with each other when both hinge members 14, 16 are in the first position (Fig. 1). The interlocking of the base members 14a, 16a adds structural strength and rigidity to the hinge apparatus 5 10. The base members 14a, 16a, when interlocked, serve the function of a support beam and can support or transfer the weight of floor covering materials (e.g., carpet) and/or other materials and loads placed on the hinge apparatus 10 or on a vehicle load floor associated therewith. 10

The upper panel 14b, 16b of each hinge member 14, 16 includes opposite first and second surfaces 20a, 20b and 21a, 21b, respectively. The first surface 20a, 21a of each upper panel 14b, 16b may be substantially flush with the bridge member surface 13 when the respective hinge member 14, 16 is in the first position 15 (Fig. 1). However, it is not required that the first surface 20a, 21a of each upper panel 14b, 16b be substantially flush with the bridge member surface 13 when the respective hinge member 14, 16 is in the first position. 20 In the illustrated embodiment, the second surface 20b, 21b of each upper panel 14b, 16b has a plurality of projections 30 extending therefrom. These 25 projections 30 are utilized to facilitate securing a floor panel (e.g., 102, 104 of Figs. 3-4) to the upper panels 14b, 16b via, for example, ultrasonic welding.

In the illustrated embodiment, each hinge member 14, 16 includes a lower panel 14c, 16c that extends outwardly from the base member 14a, 16a in spaced-apart, opposing relationship with the upper panel 14b, 16b. The lower panels 14c, 16c of the hinge members 14, 16 are substantially coplanar when both hinge members 14, 16 are in respective first positions. 30

The upper and lower panels 14b, 14c and 16b,

16c of the respective hinge members 14, 16 are configured to removably secure a vehicle floor panel therebetween. The lower panel 14c, 16c of each hinge member 14, 16 includes opposite first and second surfaces 22a, 22b and 5 23a, 23b, respectively. The first surface 22a, 23a of each lower panel 14c, 16c has a plurality of projections 30 extending therefrom. These projections 30 are utilized to facilitate securing a floor panel (e.g., 102, 104 of Figs. 3-4) to the lower panels 14c, 16c via, for example, 10 ultrasonic welding.

In the illustrated embodiment, the upper panel 14b, 16b of each hinge member 14, 16 has a tapered free end 32, and the lower panel 14c, 16c of each hinge member 14, 16 has a tapered free end 34. The tapered free ends 15 32, 34 can facilitate insertion of floor panels between the upper and lower panels 14b, 14c and 16b, 16c, respectively.

According to embodiments of the present invention, each hinge member 14, 16 is pivotally attached 20 to a respective bridge member edge portion 12a, 12b via a web 12c of material having a thickness T (Fig. 1a) of less than about one millimeter (1 mm). However, web 12c may have various thicknesses without limitation. In addition, each hinge member 14, 16 may be pivotally 25 attached to a respective bridge member edge portion 12a, 12b in various ways.

According to embodiments of the present invention a width W of the bridge member 12 between the first and second edge portions 12a, 12b is at least twice 30 a pile dimension Y of a carpet supported by the hinge apparatus 10, as illustrated in Fig. 4. According to other embodiments of the present invention a width W of the bridge member 12 between the first and second edge portions 12a, 12b is at least twice a compressed pile

dimension (not shown) of a carpet supported by the hinge apparatus 10. As known to those skilled in the art, the pile of a carpet can be compressed without degrading the function or aesthetics of the carpet. The term 5 "compressed pile dimension", thus, means the dimension of a carpet that has its pile compressed by an amount that does not damage the carpet or negatively effect the aesthetics of the carpet.

The hinge apparatus 10 may be formed from 10 various materials including polymeric materials, with polypropylene being a preferred material. Other materials that may be utilized include polyethylene, polyamide, polyoxymethylene (POM), etc., in their natural, filled, reinforced, or blended formulations. The hinge apparatus 15 10 may be formed via an extrusion process, but other thermoplastic or thermoset processes may be utilized. According to embodiments of the present invention, the hinge apparatus 10 is formed of recyclable material. Moreover, an entire vehicle floor system (hinge apparatus 20 10, carpet, load floor) may be recyclable.

According to embodiments of the present invention, each hinge member 14, 16 of the hinge apparatus 10 may require only a respective base member 14a, 16a and a respective upper panel 14b, 16b. As such, 25 when each hinge member 14, 16 is in the first position, the hinge apparatus 10 has a generally T-shaped configuration.

Referring to Fig. 3, a vehicle floor system 100, according to embodiments of the present invention, 30 includes the hinge apparatus 10 of Figs. 1-2, a pair of floor panels 102, 104, each secured between a respective pair of upper and lower panels 14b, 14c and 16b, 16c of hinge members 14, 16, and a carpet 110 secured to the bridge member surface 13 and to the first surface 20a, 35 21a of the upper panels 14b, 16b.

As illustrated in Fig. 4, the carpet 110 includes pile having a dimension Y. The bridge member 12 has a width W between the first and second edge portions 12a, 12b that is at least twice the pile dimension Y.

5 Hinge apparatus according to embodiments of the present invention, may be utilized with floor panels that are not substantially coplanar, but that are at an angle relative to each other. Figs. 5-6 illustrate hinge apparatus 200, 300, respectively, that are utilized with 10 angled floor panels. Hinge apparatus 200, 300 each have respective bridge members 212, 312 that are similar in configuration as described above with respect to Figs. 1-4. Each hinge member 214, 216 (Fig. 5) and 314, 316 (Fig. 6) is pivotally connected to an edge portion of a 15 respective bridge member 212, 312 as described above with respect to bridge member 12. In the illustrated embodiment of Fig. 5, the base members 214a, 216a of the hinge members 214, 216 interlock with each other at a single location. In the illustrated embodiment of Fig. 6, 20 the base members 314a, 316a of the hinge members 314, 316 interlock with each other at two locations.

In the embodiments of Figs. 5-6, only one hinge member (216, 316) has an upper panel surface that is coplanar with the bridge member (212, 312) when the hinge member (216, 316) is in a first position. Hinge apparatus according to embodiments of the present invention may 25 have various shapes, sizes, and configurations without limitation.

The foregoing is illustrative of the present 30 invention and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. Although a few exemplary embodiments of this invention have been described, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the exemplary embodiments without materially departing 35 from the novel teachings and advantages of this

invention. Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of this invention as defined in the claims. The invention is defined by the following claims, with equivalents of the 5 claims to be included therein.